

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## "THE MAN CAUGHT ON THE WING ABOUT TOWN."

ATLANTA, September 15.—I am informed that Governor Bullock has a verbatim copy of Senator Hill's "bush-arbor speech." It is, so far as I know, the only copy in existence of what was certainly the fiercest filibuster of late days. Governor Bullock says he ordered his private secretary to take the speech as it was delivered, and he did so. The copy is now in his possession in manuscript, and has been sent for place at the disposal of Ben Hill in preparing his father's letters and speeches for them.

Hon. W. L. Mitchell, of Athens, writes me that Hillis, where Mr. Hill was born, was not named after his father, but after his grandfather, who gave the land on which the church and academy were built. Mr. Mitchell was the principal of the two academies at Hillis, and says he remembers the ex-senator looked when his elder brother and sisters brought him to school for the first time. Dr. H. V. M. Miller said the other day, touching the approaching election for a university professor to succeed Dr. Speer: "I hear from a reliable source that Senator L. Q. C. Lamar will when he was in Georgia a short time ago that he would accept a professorship in the university and come back to Georgia to spend the balance of his days. At that time Dr. Melt had received an offer from another college, and some one suggested that Mr. Lamar might have the chancellorship. 'I don't want that,' he said, 'but I would be glad to take a professorship.' Dr. Miller did not know whether Mr. Lamar was now in the mind that he was, but, if so, thought there would be no difficulty to his election. Outside of this a prominent idea seems to be to restore Professor Morris in his chair of Latin and Greek and offer Professor Woodin, who now holds that chair, Dr. Speer's chair. There are many other gentlemen spoken of for the vacant place, among them Rev. W. W. Landrum, Rev. Neogen Calloway, Mr. Willoughby Lumpkin, Mr. Charles C. Jones (whom it is said could not accept the place) and Mr. James R. Randall.

It is said that Dr. Speer's friends will put his case before the board, which meets in Atlanta on November 6, in the shape of a motion that the board rescind its former action in demanding his resignation. It appears that after the junior exercises Dr. Speer tendered his resignation at once was passed. Since that time a circular containing statements from certain juniors, whose mispronunciation was the alleged cause of Dr. Speer's removal, has been issued. These statements relieve Dr. Speer of any responsibility. Some junior (who pronounced "devotee" "de-votee") says his mistake was made by confusion at seeing his father enter the hall just as he reached this word. These students stand up squarely to their professor, and it is probable there will be a sharp contest over the matter.

Mr. Wade, whose super-hed of Jersey's is the admiration of Georgians, is going to add to his stock farm a number of thoroughbred mares and stallions and go to breeding mares. He has more meadow lands and fine grass than he can use for his Jerseys, and the organization of a park association that will furnish a track for training has determined him to add thoroughbreds to his Jerseys. Mr. Wade is a successful breeder, and we do not see why we should not have a "Belle Meade" in the suburbs of Atlanta.

Major Leech McIntosh the other day and learned from him the history of the "pikes" ordered by Governor Brown at the opening of the war for the defense of Georgia. Major McIntosh, an ordnance master, superintended the making of the pikes. He said:

"I suppose there were about 5,000 of the pikes accepted by the state. We gave each one that was offered a severe test. Our people knew nothing about the process of tempering them, and when my master armorer would slap them sharply on a solid block of wood they would curl up like this. We rejected tools that were offered."

"Did you think that they would be effective weapons?"

"It was the best we could do. We had nothing else. They were made long and thin, and of tempered steel, very sharp, and would have been useful to resist a charge. You see, it took the last war to demonstrate that the bayonet was of very little use in battle under the improved gunnery. Besides northerners will quit laughing at us because of our pikes, when I say that we never used them, because we captured so many guns from their armies that we needed no other arms."

"What became of the pikes?"

"They were stored in an old building near the capital in Macon, and were burned. A few were taken off as curiosities."

A new and simple cure for dyspepsia was brought to my attention by Hon. Pope Barrow yesterday. He says: "You know Webb Barber in Athens. Well, sir, he has cured himself of dyspepsia by eating white sand. Just common white sand picked up in the bed of a branch. He said that chickens eat sand to digest their food with and he didn't see why men might not do the same thing with profit. He ate a dose of sand every day and it cured him. Judge Henderson, the commissioner of agriculture, told me last night he was eating sand for dyspepsia with good results."

By the way, Colossal Forese introduced Mr. Barrow to Major Eugene Gordon the other day. "Do you remember where we met for the first and last time till now?" "It was just after we had been captured at Columbus, Georgia, by the federals." "Yes, and released by our own men." "And I had mounted your riderless horse without knowing either you or the horse." "Yes, and as horses were mighty scarce and badly needed, when I caught his bridle and claimed him, when you drew your pistol and said I'd have to show a better title than my simple word." "And you drew your pistol and said you'd have him this or no title." "And things were getting very much mixed, considering we were strangers, when General Cobb, who knew us both, rode up, identified my horse and you gave him up."

Colonel Forese took this burned story in with a laugh as the two men shook hands after a separation of sixteen years, and renewed their brief but sprightly acquaintance.

Mr. Barrow told me of a curious incident involving an Athens horse. He said: "Last Christmas I left my office at about 2 o'clock at night. It was sleeting and snowing, and I was picking my way home very carefully. As I passed Talmadge & Hodges' store I heard a horse walking about inside the store. The sound of a horse's hoof on a plank floor is unmistakable, but it was so extraordinary that I listened again. It was clearly a horse. I knocked on the door and hollered. Some one answered and soon the door opened. There stood Prince Hodges with a lamp in his hand. ' Didn't I hear a horse in here?' I suppose you did. I'm working on my books, and as I was sleeping I brought my horse in the store to keep him warm." I walked back to the office and there, standing in front of a big fire, surrounded by ham and pickles and groceries stood a big, bay horse, watching his master at work and blinking and doing as peacefully as if he had been in his stable. It was a curious sight."

By the way, the war story of above reminds me of a good one they tell on Moses Handy, of the Philadelphia Press. They say that early in the war he left camp one night determined to distin-

guish himself. In an hour or so he was heard calling out, "Captain, I've got a prisoner here!" "Well, bring him into camp." Tremendous rattling of the leaves, stampings, groans and other signs of a severe struggle. "Captain, he won't come!" "Well, then, come in yourself." (More rattling of leaves, groans and everything more prolonged than before.) "Captain, he won't let me." (More sounds of combat rapidly growing fainter and fainter, until silence reigned supreme.)

.... It was in the library yesterday evening, and while waiting for a committee meeting, took a look at the hall. It is a very imposing room—the lofty ceiling, the heavy arches, the broad staircase, the folding doors, all these combine to make it a fine hall. Full of interest, too, the thousands of rich volumes, the life-size portraits of famous Georgians in red velvet chairs, the papers, pictures, statuettes, shells and etchings are all interesting. .... But as I looked at the great hall and saw Al Billups moving vaguely through a space so large that it was chilly, I fell to thinking of the olden days of the library. As I seated myself the great hall slipped from my view—the arches, pictures, and double stories vanished—carrying with it the plump form of Billups, who waved a distant adieu as he disappeared. Before my half-closed eyes came the picture of a snug, cozy room, filled with a jowering but earnest crowd of fellows, and a room beyond through which the infinite Herbst filled, and in which melancholy men brooded over a chess board, or livelier ones engaged in draughts—the home of the library of the olden time.

Those were rare days—that was a rare comrade-ship; there was a rare library. Chance or design never threw a happier lot of men together—never was kindled a finer friendship. Let me recall one of the meeting nights. In the chair sat John Flynn, the real founder of the library, lingering in service long after the fires of his heartstove were stouter; to him than the glare of the world—loving every man of the board with a filial love, and beloved by all in turn. With what solemn fidelity did he remain at his post, often sleeping soundly through the whole meeting rather than desert his post, but always walking, as if intuitively, in time to give the "old man's" warning before they could make a mistake. At his right hand, sat always one of the most lovable men I ever knew—pale, kindly, earnest Bernard Malbin. The influence that Mr. Malbin had over the board cannot be described. His gentle words were law. His white hand smoothed out all the troubles. No matter how high the jowering went, when the slender form of the professor arose there was quiet, and his entire devotion to the library, the sympathy he had with even the most turbulent director, and his direct practical common-sense settled all differences. Scattered about the room, with none of the primness of officials, or the dignity of directors, but all the earnestness of enthusiasm in a good cause, were—Hillyer, the strictest business man of the board, but with a genial comrade as ever looked into a coffee cup—Gholstil, the man of finance, delivering the wiser advice in the most broken English, and swearing by the library in every language from Portuguese to Poland—Dan Bain, hearty, whole-souled and sensible, combining the wisdom of Sweeney with the sagacity of Fatty, boasting that a nature not the least whit disturbed by politics—John Harwell, earning and wearing the title of "old reliable," alike by his scrupulous care of the treasury and his invaluable service and performance at the banquet table—Lawlor and Chester, always thought of in a pair, and esteemed as the best pair of the road, not so much for speed as for being kind, reliable workers, shying at nothing, "so gentle that a lady might drive them"—the younger Ben Hill, eloquent or witty by turns, a social force always, good at the table and later a practical and successful president. Jess Rose, who, after honorable service, went to Texas and there died lamented and beloved—Julius Brown, full of resources, aggressive in all his plans, loyal to the library and backed by the patronage for select parties out for a fancy dining or supper. It has two cafes and several private rooms. One gentleman pays for his suite of rooms on the second floor \$10,000. In short, the plunger opened the throttle and run her for all she was worth. Result—The hotel paid him last year \$12,000 net. But "the plunger" is dainty fellow, enough and hotel living is not good enough for him. He lives in a magnificient Fifth Avenue mansion and has an elegant cottage at Long Branch, where he spends the summer. He recently took a street cleaning contract on which it is said he will make \$20,000. This together with his enormous winnings in England and his unprecedented luck on the turf since his return, and his income from the St. James makes him a wealthy man. Socially he is the prince of good fellows, and entertains delightfully. Some of his "petit soupers" are marvels of costliness and luxury.

In talking to Mr. Edison a few days ago, he remarked: "In a very short time now I will be able to give you the exact cost of furnishing motive power to pull a ton of freight a mile." I asked if he had made any recent discoveries. He replied: "Yes, a very important one. I found that the iron track was stealing electricity from my locomotive and I have saved that waste, which was considerable, by substituting a track which is a non-conductor." On being asked to explain the status of his electric railroad locomotive, he replied in substance: "Finding the experimental railroad which I have at Menlo Park too short for comprehensive experiments, I have built a railroad from Menlo Park to Metuchen, two and a half miles in length. I have two engines, one passenger train and one freight. The regular rate of speed for passenger train is fifty four miles per hour. My freight locomotive has pulled forty-four tons of freight, not counting the weight of the cars or engine. In experimenting on this track I found that the iron rail attracted electricity from my locomotive, which ought to have been converted into steam. To remedy this I have taken up a half a mile of track and substituted a non-conducting material for the iron rail and stopped the leakage. As soon as I finished relaying the other two miles of track I shall commence running a freight train backwards and forwards all day long, and by weighing the coal used can tell to a cent the cost per ton each mile for furnishing a major to pull freight. I am making an estimate for running the whole system of the Manhattan elevated railroads by my electric motor, and I am satisfied that they will save \$600,000 a year by the use of this system."

Some of those old days no man was ever absent from a meeting. "Board night" was an occasion looked forward to with pleasure. We met in a little room back of the one room in which our books were stored. The back of the directors' room was covered with an enormous picture of an Indian. This picture I considered in some sort of way the basis of the library, and there was in my mind some occult connection between the gigantic aborigine that filled the canvas and Charley Herbst. Certain it is that that last of Hopis and that last of Indians are twin memories of the most sympathetic days of the library. The meetings lasted usually three hours, and after the meetings came the board suppers. Each member took his seat in giving three suppers, which Mr. Malbin always insisted should consist of merely a little "good bread and coffee," until his turn came when he gave a spread worthy of Lucifer.

The library is many times larger now than it was then. It has quarters that are palatial compared to those two little rooms. It circulates twice as many books and has twice as many on its shelves. Just across the old social feature that made every director an enthusiast who, asleep or awake, frequented the library, and thus made the reading room the favorite loafing place of the board, the present board is an idle one, and President Rose Smith is one of the very best of officers. Let me hope that the approaching loan exhibition will bring the boys together and get up some of the old-time comradeship. The "fairs" of years ago were mighty the kenning things, and the loan exhibitions may prove quite as much so.

I heard a lady say yesterday, commenting on a dinner: "It was the best cooking I have seen since slavery days." I quote this remark without comment. Some time ago I had a paragraph on the decadence of the waffle, in which I held that waffle-making was like the Trojan purple, a lost art. The very day of its publication I received from a housekeeper on Peachtree street, whose culinary skill had oftentimes worried the cockles of my heart, a plate of waffles that utterly demolished my theory. They were truly poems in batter, and tender as an argumentum ad hominem against which protest was useless.

Spice of all complaint and despite the frying pan. I doubt if there is any cooking better or sincerer than what we have, or if that of the days of slavery was more flavorful or fine. When the waffle-maker, to whom suspicion has been made, closed her waffle-furnace for the last time, and one of the best—practically the last—of Georgia cooks has passed away. She will have her virtues embodied in print. If indeed, death has not by that time stilled the pen of the

**MAN ABOUT TOWN.**

**Man's Acceptance.**

TORONTO, September 16.—The Globe publishes Hanlan's acceptance of the Ross challenge, to row for \$2,000 and the championship of the world, within two weeks of signing the articles.

## BUZZ AND BOUNCE.

### THE GOSSIP THEY HEAR IN NEW YORK.

Spicy Talks and Bright Anecdotes of the Men and Things Past and Present in the Metropolis of the New World—Plunger Walton and His Success—Theatrical Facts, Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

NEW YORK, September 16.—I hear on good authority that Walton, the plunger, has offered Peter Lorillard \$168,000 for thirty horses, including Parole and Ironclad. In fact, the cream of his stable. Lorillard contemplates retiring from the turf—hence this offer. Walton, who has recently made a fortune, has bought a tract of land near Long Branch, where he intends establishing a driving park and private race course on the English plan. No entrance fee will be charged. No purses will be offered, but simple honors given to the winning horses, and the owners and friends can back their favorites by betting with each other as a pastime. All pool sellers and book makers will be religiously excluded from the track, and to use Walton's words, "the betting will be done by gentlemen, as among gentlemen." To carry out this idea "plunger" needs a stable of fast horses, and I learn, has procured a number of "races" outside of Lorillard's stable. It is possible that he is forced into this private park business to protect himself, as it is said a new effort will be made next season to rule him off the other race courses Walton's history is a curious one. A few years ago he was a third rate politician in Philadelphia, a boss ward manager, was elected recorder of deeds by the ring and made some money out of the office. He came to New York and leased the St. James hotel, this hotel, which is owned by Senator Jones, of Nevada, had broke a half a dozen proprietors, a-d and when Walton took charge it good will was a drawback rather than an advantage. He furnished it in a most luxurious style, and modeled after the hotel Brunswick, which is said to be the finest hotel in the world. He imported a French and an Italian cook at a salary of \$6,000 each, a year. The hotel was run on the European plan, and his charges were just the same as Delmonico's and the Brunswick.

Walton's history soon became a popular resort for Philadelphia and New York politicians, actresses, Wall street brokers, sporting men and good liver generally. It shared with Delmonico's up-town place and the Brunswick, the patronage for select parties out for a fancy dining or supper. It has two cafes and several private rooms. One gentleman pays for his suite of rooms on the second floor \$10,000. In short, the plunger opened the throttle and run her for all she was worth. Result—The hotel paid him last year \$12,000 net. But "the plunger" is dainty fellow, enough and hotel living is not good enough for him. He lives in a magnificient Fifth Avenue mansion and has an elegant cottage at Long Branch, where he spends the summer. He recently took a street cleaning contract on which it is said he will make \$20,000. This together with his enormous winnings in England and his unprecedented luck on the turf since his return, and his income from the St. James makes him a wealthy man. Socially he is the prince of good fellows, and entertains delightfully. Some of his "petit soupers" are marvels of costliness and luxury.

In discussing Stephen D. Tyng's financial troubles, which grew out of stock speculations, a Wall street friend of mine said: "It is not unusual for stockmen to speculate in stocks. It is excused because it is so universally practiced. Here everybody speculates. I happen to be in a position to know that Mrs. Roby's ladies stock exchange makes over \$200,000 a year; or in other words, that the ladies of New York pay nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year in commissions for stockmen to speculate in stocks. It is excused because it is so universally practiced. Here everybody speculates. I happen to be in a position to know that Mrs. Roby's ladies stock exchange makes over \$200,000 a year; or in other words, that the ladies of New York pay nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year in commissions for stockmen to speculate in stocks. It is excused because it is so universally practiced. Here everybody speculates. 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## GEORGIA NEWS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

**Speaking at Griffin—Shot in the Face—Poisoned by a Spider—Acworth's First Bale of Cotton—From Atlanta to Macon on the New Railroad—Mr. Stephens Speaks at Fort Valley.**

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DALTON, September 16.—Politics was warm in this vicinity. The greatest excitement seems to be over the senatorial honor for this the 43d senatorial. Four candidates in the field—Mr. Thomas R. Jones, of this county, and Messrs. Colquitt Carter, R. W. Wilson and S. T. Treiman, of Murray county, all excellent gentlemen, and each striving very hard to win. As neither of them were nominated they have a free race. Jones and Carter seem to be the lead. The gubernatorial question seems to be very quiet. Not much enthusiasm for either candidate. If Uncle Alex. H. Stephens would "roll up" this way I think he could get up a little enthusiasm. This is a good territory for a cotton state to work up a big and considerable excitement breasted in the city yesterday morning when the announcement was made of the atrocious murder of Cate and Conway, Hamilton county, Tennessee, two sheriffs, by roughs on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Lanier, Tennessee, in rescuing John Taylor, a prisoner in charge of Cate and Conway. Dalton claims the greatest prodigy as a Cleaman's man in the seventh district, hardly 40 inches high, who is a strong competitor. "Judas," he is old enough to vote too. Mr. J. M. B. S. Butcher was bitten by a spider or some poisonous insect a few days ago and have been quite ill from effects of the sting or bite; they are recovering. The firm of Kenner & Bryant, warehouse men, has been changed to Kenner, Bryant & Co.; associated with the firm Mr. John Bryant, one of Murray county's most prominent citizens. A new boot and shoe store has been opened up in this place by J. C. Morris & Co., Hamilton street. It has been a mystery to some people for some time why so many young men visit nightly a certain conspicuous corner room in the city and burn the midnight oil. Mr. J. D. Bivings had a fine yolk of oxen stolen from his lot in suburbs of this place a few nights ago; he was recovered up to this time. Miss Katie Carter has returned from a visit to friends in Atlanta. Mr. Jim Lewis, of St. Louis, who has been visiting the old folks at the National, has returned home. Mr. L. is an excellent young lawyer and has promised to make himself of the west. Johnnie Hill, son of Robert Hill, proprietor Dalton machine shops, is I am glad to chronicle, able to be out again after a long spell of fever contracted while away at Louisville, Ky. Miss May Turner of Barnesville, Ga., returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit of several weeks to the family of Colonel J. B. Stafford, of this city.

## GRIFFIN.

**Mr. Tutt's Speech—Jeffrey Washington's Speech—Shot in the Face.**

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, September 16.—Quite a gathering was our last evening to hear what the Hon. W. D. Tutt had to say on the Stephens Gavel question. The gentleman defended his suit without waver and unshaken by the convincing and solid arguments in favor of the little "gentleman or wheels." His entire speech was replete with good rhetoric and convulsing humor, and the "Tutt pills" administered to that vast assemblage will be productive of much good in winning votes for "our Aleck." One thing certain, if taken according to direction and in the right way, Jeffrey Washington, a notorious negro politician, was to have spoken at the city hall here. The negroes, however, had not heard of Jeffrey before, so they declined to rally, and Jeffrey was compelled to desist, and accordingly did so and went to the white folks' meeting.

A party of young gentlemen, while out bird hunting to-day, finished the day's sport by accidentally emptying part of a load of bird shot in the face of Col. Nall, who was one of the party. It seems that while returning home a covey of birds was flushed, and Captain Nall, who reported to be a marksman, of the Alabama river—Mr. Frederick Tucker, old Louder, Willie and Ring; Mr. Warren Paulk, with Splinter and old Burney; old man Jake Young, George Paulk, Jimmy Paulk and T. B. Young. Henry Fletcher and Gordy were enlisted, but failed to report. The crowd then took up the line of march up the river, but was soon scattered in almost every direction; the dogs yelling, and occasionally a gun might be heard go off—sometimes in the swamp and at others on the borders. All were out in hand and hand, and were scattered over Chalybeate. Occasionally they might be seen galloping over the sand hills, Chalybeate staying around the gopher holes, the old man with hat in hand scolding, and yet making about as good time as any of the footmen. The hunt went on in this way until about 11 o'clock, when far up the swamp old Willie was heard giving up a yell and at the same time her boss, Fed, giving some loud whoops, which was an eructation of evidence of better game. You may be sure this brought all hands together quickly, and it was real sport to see the fellows running up the river, some outside and the others in the swamp, then to hear such barking, and occasionally crying out, "Look out boys, he's coming back again!" "Cut him off from that bad swamp!" "Head him at the next stand!" etc. Things went on this way until a gun was heard to fire deep in the swamp, then it would have amused you to have heard Warren's whoop. The work was done—the old wildcat was dead. The hunters then counted up what they had killed, amounting to seven raccoons, one wildcat, one skunk and one opossum.

**He Won the Bet.**

From the Hawkinville Herald.

Messrs. Collins and Anderson, in charge of the county chain gang, have been at work on the hills near Longstreet some weeks, and the other day they offered to bet Mr. W. G. Clarke, of that place, that ten of the gang could eat 25 pounds of flour, 2 gallons of syrup, 1 peck of meat and 5 pounds of meat at one meal. Mr. Clarke accepted the bet and the rations were prepared and served. The gang ate the meal in less than half an hour and when they had stuffed themselves full to the very edge of their teeth, it was discovered that Mr. Clarke had won the bet of ten dollars by 16 biscuits and five pones of corn bread.

## A Great Question.

From the Waycross Journal.

When old Willie B. (one of the able editors of the News and Signal) open his school for teaching the young ideas the "Honey in the gum jump" game, is a question that seems to exercise the people of Waycross no little. We answer, we know not. The "old boy" has put himself in trim and is trying to "shake old boy" already. But says, if that is not the way to do it, he will learn Willie's way. Come along, Willie, and give a lesson or two. The silver comet band will meet you at the train if you will let them know when you will be here, as a special escort.

## A Model of Accuracy.

From the Coffee County, Ga. Gazette.

Walter Mann, of Atlanta, passed up the road Monday. He had been to Brunswick, but he says the shark he killed was only 24 feet long, and not 25 as first reported. He desires us to make the correction, which we do with pleasure.

## A Big Bag.

From the Sanderville, Ga. Herald.

A party of young men from Sanderville went out to the neighborhood of Mr. Ellis Johnson's, last week, dove hunting, and bagged, we learn, 333 birds. On Tuesday, at the same place, 480 were killed.

Notes of a Trip Over the New Railroad—The Blue Ridge and the Ocmulgee.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MACON, September 16.—A few days ago I made a brief trip from Atlanta to Macon over

## OUR DAILY BREAD.

WHAT A REVOLUTION HAS BEEN MADE IN MAKING FLOUR.

**A Georgia Firm Going Ahead in a New Industry—What a World of Energy Has Accomplished—The Famous Kennesaw Mills Company at Marietta—\$750,000 in Flour.**

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

MARIETTA, Ga., September 15, 1882.—How long has man been on this sphere? has been a question many times asked, but never satisfactorily answered. But it matters little with us whether he has been here 6,000 years or a million ages; in the past twenty-five years he has made more advancement in scientific appliances than for centuries gone, a fact I am led to state by having to day, for the first time, seen the most important invention of its character, and one of the most important for the health of the world, that was ever conceived by the ingenuity of man's vernacular intellect.

What we eat will always be a theme that epicures will study well, and consequently a continued improvement in quality must be expected in everything that is eatable until perfection is reached. In one branch of our daily food this perfection has been obtained. The grinding of wheat and corn by stones has been customary from time immemorial, and when even the old stone or burr process was carried to such a perfect state, it was thought nothing could supersede it. Nashville and St. Louis used to be the headquarters for the finest known brands by the old way of making flour, but now that man's inventive genius has interposed, this monopoly has been broken, and other places have as much right to claim the title of being a fine flour market as St. Louis or Nashville.

## THE SCREEN OR SHAKER.

The middlings are again subjected to the purifier, which is a shaking screen covered with silk bolting cloth; the middlings are evenly distributed on one end of the screen or shaker, the motion of which causes the material to gradually travel towards the other end; meantime, the air is forced from below this screen, through the moving particles, taking off the dust and fine bran and depositing it in dust rooms, while the coarse bran and germ, which are too large to go through the screen, are passed at the end and thus the pure middlings are left. This purifying process is continued until the middlings are utterly free from all impurities, and the flour is made by passing it through a fine silk bolting cloth, the flour on which is made going to the barrel, the residue to further separation and purification. The unpurified portion is then subjected to further rolling and bolted until all the pure white flour possible to obtain from the wheat is barrelled or sacked for market.

During all these different processes the products are sent through a system of automatic conveyors and elevators to scutlers, aspirators and purifiers, which send all the impurities into the bran-pile. This last reducing process requires four sets of rollers, as four grades of flour are made.

## SLATER'S STORY.

It was not until the early part of the nineteenth century, about 1812, I believe, that the primitive ways of grinding was changed. At that time Edmund Slater invented the popper boy, conveyor, descender and elevator. By this ten-strike of ingenuity a great deal of labor was saved and the miller enabled to dispense with many formerly necessary hands. The story goes that Slater was once visited by some Brandywine millers who had heard of his invention, and were much astonished to find him out in his field making hay, while his mill was singing the song of the brook, "I go on forever." These appliances, however, were only automatic conveniences, and it was still argued that the only way to make flour was to grind the wheat between two revolving stones. Imagine the surprise, therefore, of our millers when the process of reduction by rollers was invented, and mills that were producing the finest, whitest grades of winter wheat flour were confronted by the middlings brands bringing from two to three dollars per barrel.

The old firm of Cook & Cheek, of Marietta, were known all over Georgia by their high grades of flour, and now the present owners of Kennesaw mills company, are likewise known for their fine grades of the gradual reduction or roller process flours. In order to let THE CONSTITUTION's readers thoroughly understand this process, it is necessary to explain that the demand for a very fine white flour was made by the fastidious taste of an epicurean public, which could only be obtained under the old process by making the flour from.

**TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.**

"This wonderful revolution has transmitted the most scientific genius of the mill-wright, forcing the miller from the channel which his father pursued into a desperate race to keep up with his boys. It is a strange fact, but, nevertheless a true one, that as intricate and scientific as this process would seem it is most simple. The secret of the success lies in the labor of milling it seems has been transferred from the hands to the head, requiring the most constant and intelligent action of the brain to see that the various principles which the different machines are required to produce are not hindered by extraneous causes. A knowledge of the different results attained by different inventions is absolutely essential to the mill builder in order to prevent the enterprising capitalist from being imposed upon by what he calls the miller's artificer. These appliances are very many of the so-called novelties which are wholly worthless."

The Kennesaw Mills, however, are of the very finest machinery, and the reputation

already attained by the Marietta flour of the solid kind. The new machinery cost \$25,000, and was made in Wilmington, Delaware.

There are twelve sets of corrugated rollers,

nine sets of smooth rollers, besides the most complicated intricacy of wheels and cog I have ever seen. The mill is indeed and truly a monument to the energy of its owners.

THE KENNEASW MILLS COMPANY, located in the hills, which has been secreted in the half grains is shaken out, and then the cracked wheat is subjected to blasts of air which removes all the fibrous matter which the screening fails to take out. The wheat now passes through the next set of rollers, revolving on the same principle as the first, the arrangement being, of course, similar. These second rollers complete the making of middlings; avoiding the while making impalpable powder. This residue is carried then to the third set of rollers, in which the corrugations or grooves are still smaller and closer together, breaking the wheat again into two or four particles, passing thence to reels or screens slightly finer than the others.

This is kept up through six series of rollers, in which shape it goes to screens or reels where the dust, which has been secreted in the half grains is shaken out, and then the cracked wheat is subjected to blasts of air which removes all the fibrous matter which the screening fails to take out.

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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, or \$10 a year.

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, fair weather, northwesterly winds, stationary barometer and temperature.

The annual trade review of THE CONSTITUTION will be issued on Saturday next, September 23. This announcement will be adhered to, and all matter that is not ready before next Saturday morning must await the review of 1883. The review of 1882 will appear regardless of weather next Saturday morning.

## EGYPT'S FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The collapse of the nationalist movement at the first touch of arms fills England with joy, and makes Wolseley the hero of the hour. The entire campaign was the height of military wisdom in both plan and execution, even if the Egyptian soldiers were cowards, and the country at the best weak and defenseless. Wolseley had to contend at least with the climate, and with a half savage horde who were ready to loot Cairo as they had Alexandria, and he is entitled to all the credit and all the honors he will get for the decisive blow which crushed the rebellion.

The surrender of Arabi and his forces restores, of course, to the khedive his authority in Egypt. He will go back to Cairo surrounded by the advisers who have remained loyally to him at Alexandria. The head of his ministry is Cherif Pasha, who, though married to the daughter of a French colonel, is and always has been a Mussulman. When Arabi forced the khedive in 1881 to dismiss the Riaz ministry, Cherif Pasha, by mutual consent of the khedive and the military party, was installed as head of the ministry. It was he who organized the chamber of notables, and it was he who opposed the attempt of the notables backed by Arabi Bey to take charge of the finances of the country contrary to the Anglo-French control. Arabi had his way, and Cherif and his ministry resigned. At this point Cherif and Arabi parted, the former foreseeing that a quarrel with the western powers would be disastrous to the Egyptian people. Riaz Pasha is now minister of interior of the Cherif ministry. Having been at the head of the ministry when the unfortunate rebellion first began to show its head, he will bring to the khedive considerable support. Nubar Pasha is also a supporter of the khedive, although he is not now in office. He is an Armenian Christian, and a man of intelligence, patriotism and popularity. To him Egypt is indebted for her excellent international courts and for many innovations of a beneficial nature. In case Cherif should fail, it is thought that Nubar Pasha would be made the head of the ministry, and that his elevation would be well received among all classes of the Egyptian people. These three men will be able to draw to the khedive a body of supporters that will silence all opposition that may arise. They really represent the forces of law and order and peace and intelligence in Egypt, and under their guidance and protection these forces will soon assert themselves.

But the khedive and his supporters will be only nominal rulers of Egypt—who will be its real rulers? This is a difficult question. It is certain that Turkey, having held back when Arabi was concocting the rebellion, will have less power in Egypt than she has of late had, and that has not been much. Her sovereignty may be recognized on paper, but even that much is doubtful. France will not favor even such a recognition, and it is not easy to see that any power will step forward to enforce her claims.

But it is not safe to assume that England will be permitted to make Egypt a vassal state at once as she has India. Her troops will undoubtedly remain in Egypt a considerable time on the score of restoring order and maintaining the authority of the khedive. Then she may remain a considerable time longer in order to collect the expenses she has incurred both in suppressing the rebellion and on account of occupation of the country. She will, of course, expect to be fully reimbursed. The country is poor. The Egyptians already owe the people of other countries more than they can well pay. When to this debt is added a large war debt, the entire sum will severely tax the resources of the country. English occupation may be necessary in the way of collection. At any rate we may be sure that England will not permit the powers to deprive her of her former influence in Egypt or of her control over the finances of the country. If she thinks that she cannot safely hold her own in Egypt, except by occupation of the country in support of the khedive, she will doubtless hold what she has conquered, and the diplomacy of Europe will remonstrate and fret in vain. Certain it is that the world would lose nothing by an extension of English civilization to a land that has more mummies than schools, more monuments than cotton gins.

## THE COALITION CONSPIRACY.

Since Mr. Stephens delivered his Atlanta speech, as we stated yesterday, there has been a remarkable change in the aspect of the campaign. Where apathy was threatened, enthusiasm has been aroused, and the organization is in better trim than it has been for many a day. The people of the state, since they have heard the venerable statesman in his own behalf, have not only come to the conclusion that he is the fittest man to lead the party, but they are keenly alive to the

fact that the independent-republican coalition, by means of assistance and arguments from Washington, have succeeded in organizing the negroes on the color line, and that a cunningly devised and desperate effort is to be made to restore the republican party to power under cover of the coalition.

We are told, and we can well understand, that the negroes are solidly opposed to the real interests of the state in which they live, and that they are determined to vote against a man who has never neglected an opportunity to practically benefit them and to show his friendship in the most substantial manner. We say we can well understand that the negroes are solidly arrayed against Mr. Stephens.

In politics they do not know their own interests. They follow the lead of men whom they know to be personally corrupt and dishonest. They are still fond of playing servant for the men that swindled them during the reconstruction period. The attempt made by the negroes in their convention to get from under the control of the white republicans was all sham; it was a pretense on the part of the negro leaders to secure money. Succeeding in this, they at once fell to bootlicking their bosses. This was a signal to all the negro voters, and just now there never was such an unusing spectacle of bootlicking.

As THE CONSTITUTION has said hundreds of times before, there is no reason why the negroes should vote as democrats, but there is every reason that they should not seek to antagonize their own interests and the best interests of the state. There is no earthly reason why they should draw the color line; but as it has been drawn, and as some of them are inclined to boast of it, and to predict what will happen in the event of the destruction of the democratic party, there is nothing left for the white people to do but to accept the issue and teach the treacherous coalition that its attempt to resurrect the vilest forms of radicalism is thoroughly understood.

There is no danger that the campaign will lag now. Mr. Stephens's Atlanta speech was placed before twenty-two thousand readers in the daily and weekly editions of THE CONSTITUTION, and a number of our state exchanges have issued it to their readers in the shape of a supplement; so that it is fair to assume that it has been read by at least one hundred and fifty thousand voters. The Macon speech is thought to have been an improvement on the Atlanta speech, showing that the grand old commoner gathered strength and purpose as he went; but the Atlanta speech is all that is needed as a campaign document. The whole situation is laid bare. The purposes of the coalition are eloquently disclosed. The wretched schemers who are managing the disgraceful business from Washington are not only anxious to destroy the democratic party in Georgia, but they are anxious to array the blacks against the whites, so that, from the most conservative and peaceful state in the union, they may secure fresh material for the outrage mill which is to be set going a few months previous to the opening of the presidential campaign. Chandler and his gang will not only fail in their efforts to destroy the democratic party, but they will fail to secure the necessary outrages. At the same time, it is the duty of every democrat to make assurance doubly sure. The coalition conspirators must be brought to grief.

## ARE THEY DISGRACED?

The New York Sun says that the trial of the star routers will result in taking away the power of the principal conspirators to do evil in the future, and continues:

Their public career is at an end. Their political influence is gone. They probably have not much money left, and if they have, the government will not be likely to reward them civilly elsewhere than in Washington. They are disgraced, and no one can say that crime in high places, as represented by their dishonorable acts, has gone unpunished. They have not been compelled to suffer the penalties which the law would exact.

We trust that our esteemed contemporary does not forget in this connection that Dorsey is secretary of the republican national executive committee, and that he is practically the leader of the republican party; that upon a memorable occasion long ago the man who is now accidentally the president of the United States publicly acknowledged that Dorsey had employed corrupt influences in carrying Indians for the republican party, and praised him for it; that the honest public sentiment of the country has not for twenty years had an opportunity to make itself felt upon the men who control the republican party; and that, when, in 1876, it did make itself felt, these men set it aside in a night. We trust our esteemed contemporary does not forget these things.

COLONEL JACK BROWN, the well known republican statesman, has returned to Washington. Jack tells a reporter of the Washington Critic that there is great probability that the democratic party of Georgia will be defeated this fall, and that the republican coalition will assume control of the state. Statesman Brown is getting too old to be so premature in his remarks.

BILL CHANDLER has put up a candidate for congressman-at-large in Georgia as a blind. In this way the Jay Hubbard corruption fund can be used in behalf of the coalition without compromising the so-called independents and without arousing suspicion. But in this business Mr. Bill Chandler has begun to mask his batteries several days too late.

THE HAMILTON JOURNAL has passed into the hands of Mr. J. L. Dennis, and has been considerably enlarged and improved. Mr. Dennis began as an editor by lighting the Geneva Lamp, a droll little publication truly Georgian in its style and purposes. The country as Mr. Stephens. From Maine to California, the newspapers have made it a point to give the views of the great commoner.

An error in punctuation destroys the meaning of a sentence in General Lawton's interview, published in our last issue. It should read: "Should a different course be necessary to success, I am more satisfied with the life of a private citizen."

BRADY'S two Washington papers are engaged in vociferously slacking up Foreman Dickson's villainous romance. If these organs had any conception of the nature of the influence they exercise, they would never mention this miserable star route.

The government officers will search diligently a little beyond the present attempt of the star route thieves to bulldoze justice, they may discover that Geusau was in the employ of the gang.

GENERAL GARTRELL says he totes no skill. If he totes one, he would have to tote three—one for the independents, one for the republicans, and one to make Bill Chandler's heart rejoice.

The people of Washington are evidently very busy. There is not another community in this

country that would tolerate such a man as Foreman Dickson.

It is not known whether Foreman Dickson is to be paid out of the republican campaign fund, or by private subscriptions, or by Brady and Dorsey.

WHENEVER there is a rumor to the effect that Mr. Tilden is in retiring health, the sage has Blackstone saddled and capers nimbly in front of the public.

ARABI should come to this country at once. There are several republican vacancies in Philadelphia and Washington.

THERE IS NO OPPOSITION to Mr. Stephens among those democrats who hear him speak, or who read his speeches.

ARTHUR'S Uncle Steve Dorsey is still the acknowledged leader of the republican party.

THE STAR ROUTE THIEVES are not yet out of the woods.

THE ROLLER CHAIR is on top.

## STATE POLITICS.

CANTIN MELVILLE will take the stump before the campaign is over.

HENRY'S SIX CANDIDATES for the legislature are all in favor of prohibition.

The nominees of Bryan will nominate a candidate for representative on the 28th.

A large majority of the next legislature of Georgia will be composed of new members.

Some of the friends of J. H. Polkhill are in favor of making him president of the next senate.

In Worth, William J. Ford and J. H. Pickett are appealing to the yeomen for their suffrages.

Elements stock is steadily rising in the seventh.

Wherever the young man goes the people take to him.

W. F. SWETLICK is the democratic nominee for representative of Pierce county. He accepts in a two-column letter.

"CAN IT BE TRUE," asks the Augusta Chronicle, "that Judge Twiggs' case longs eyes on Judge Erskine's shoes?"

John Robinson, former member from Dawson, is again in the field, with J. M. Bishop to dispute his claims to re-election.

CILIFFORD ANDERSON, democratic nominee for attorney general, will address the people of LaFayette, Walker county, on the 28th.

CHARLES T. ZACHRY, of Henry, wants to be re-elected. To do so he must defeat Arch Brown, E. J. Reagan and George E. Wise.

JAMES BLUE, colored, of Glynn, who has been in the legislature before, is trying to get in again over J. E. Dart, the democratic nominee.

ERNEST SPENCER has been nominated for representative of Wayne by the republicans. He will not crowd the democratic candidate.

JOHN BONNER is an independent candidate for the legislature in Carroll. The regular nominees are J. B. Martin and Sella Kendrick.

HENRY R. JACKSON will open a series of speeches he proposes to make during the campaign in Augusta this week. Atlanta will hear him later.

In speaking of the eighth district, the Marietta Journal expresses the opinion that the way the Twiggs are bent the radicals are inclined.

FLOYD Snelson, colored, of McIntosh, is out for senator in the second district against Mr. Beasley, of Tattnall, and Judge Parker, of Liberty.

J. E. DART, ex-mayor of Brunswick, will be Glynn's next representative in the legislature. He is a lumber merchant and a good, clear-headed speaker.

The democrat of Chatham will seek candidates for representatives to-morrow. The senatorial convention of the first district meets at Eden on the 26th.

SAYS THE HARWELL SUN: "Just think of it—that little old man 'in his dotage' made a long speech in Macon while the cyclone was sweeping over the city."

THOMAS HARDYMAN, nominee for congress-at-large, will speak at Ringgold on the 28th; at Dalton on the 27th; and at Calhoun on the 28th. He is a rouser, and the stump speech is the order of the day.

W. H. McAFEE announces himself a candidate to represent the thirty-second senatorial district. Mr. Price will doubtless see that no harm comes from Mr. McAfee's candidacy.

A big meeting is expected at McDonough Tuesday evening. Judge Trippie and A. D. Hammonton, of Forsyth, will be there to talk to the folks, and Congressman Hammond is also expected.

OCEAN has a free *rae* and three candidates for the legislature, namely, Henry Jennings, Francis P. Griffith and William Y. Elder. Weldon Price, the former representative, was pressed to run again, but declined.

JAMES THOMPSON, representative of Charlton in the last legislative, has been nominated for the senate in the 4th district. His opponents are John R. Phillips, independent, and George Abbott, colored, republican.

Henry R. JACKSON will open a series of speeches he proposes to make during the campaign in Augusta this week. Atlanta will hear him later.

Mr. HAROLD SPENCER has undertaken to make Mr. Robert Lincoln his colleague in the senate but he has a very large job on his hands. There is better timber to be had. Robert's evidences of statesmanship are still covered up.

CHILTON SERVICE REFORM.

BOSTON HERALD.

UNDER A COMPENSATION equal to what they could command in private employment, assured to them free from partisan exactions, those who made a life work of the service would have no more claim to a pension than faithful school teachers, clergymen or other public servants. The pension would be for the present, for the future, they could change their residence, as men do in all the other walks of life. Nobody is compelled to hold office in this country. And, though the pension system is popular, it is not popular with the public. The pension would be less of a burden than the pension list voted by the last congress, we do not concede that it would be necessary.

YOUNG BEN HILL'S EXAMPLE.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

BENJAMIN HILL, Jr., in his note to Governor Colquitt disclaiming an aspiration to the seat lately occupied by his father in the United States senate, and asking to be appointed to the post of collector of the custom house, exhibits a degree of moderation and compunction with his many good sense and sets an example which the sons of illustrious fathers may follow with advantage to themselves and useful to the nation.

COLONEL JACKSON'S DETERMINATION.

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COLONEL JACKSON'S D

## PERSONAL.

R. K. Hines, of Macon, Ga., is at the Markham. Mr. George B. Turpin, of Macon, is at the Kimball.

Mr. W. C. Van Sant, of Columbus, is at the Kimball.

Colonel E. Wamock, of Oxford, is at the Markham.

Mr. P. H. Snock has gone to New Orleans to visit a sick sister.

Judge John D. Stewart was at the Markham yesterday.

David J. Bailey, Jr., took dinner at the Markham yesterday.

L. S. Roan, of Fairburn, Ga., is registered at the Markham.

Mr. W. Bachelder, of Chicago, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mrs. Little Cope, of Savannah, is a guest at 72 Marietta street.

Miss R. O'Connor left for New York, accompanied by Miss Mary Sullivan.

Miss Georgia Anderson of Covington, is visiting Miss Mary Tomlinson, on Houston street.

Mr. August Shaw and family, of West Point, will move to Atlanta.

Mr. John G. Bradfield, of this city, is visiting friends in West Point.

Dr. G. W. Harris and wife returned yesterday afternoon from Savanah, where they have been spending their summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, who has been visiting friends in Congress, has returned to his home in this city.

Mr. W. J. Garrett, of Atlanta, is attending the Western Baptist Association in Campbell county.

Mr. L. W. Hubbard, of Atlanta, and Mr. Wilson & Company's minstrels, is staying at the Kimball.

W. L. Hubbard will be a candidate for member of council from the fourth ward at the next election.

The first-mentioned will make next Monday the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Malone, on Hunter street.

Mrs. West and Russell, of Savannah, Miss Jane Bailey and Mr. Duran G. Jones, of Atlanta, are spending today at Mt. Airy.

Major W. A. Wilkins and family, who have been spending their summer in North Georgia, and recently returned to their home in Waycross, will return next week to their home in Waycross.

Mrs. A. Julian, of Wooley's Ford, sister of W. Webster, passed through the city, by the Kennebunk road, en route to New Haven, Connecticut, to visit a brother and other relatives.

Mr. L. W. Scoville, of hotel fame, has returned from Charlotte, North Carolina, where he has been for the past two months. In operation his "parlor hotel" in the Buford house, he says, has come in, has all the modern improvements and everything arranged to secure comfort.

The former will be ready to open Friday evening, states that Miss Leonora, a lovely young woman, who had been spending the summer at that place with her sister, Mrs. R. S. Douglass, and Mr. Douglass, was married last week, was married to Mr. J. Gibson, Jr., of Atlanta.

The following party, consisting of Colonel L. P. Grant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mr. Cecil Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. O. McCall, Mr. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. John Friday by the Kennebunk and Shepaug Valley route for Montreal. They will also visit Quebec, Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and New York.

At the same time, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilkins, members of society, Mrs. McConville, Miss Jeanette Marks and Miss Lena Jackson, the society girls of New Orleans, will return for their beauty and wit, with the exception of the guests of Professor William Henry Peck, at his elegant mansion on Peachtree. It will be remembered that these three ladies made a remarkably fascinating impression here on their former visit.

## The Kenesaw Mills Company.

Attention is called to the special correspondence in the issue of THE CONSTITUTION, to the wonderful showing of the Kenesaw mills, which has secured a patent flour. As stated in the article which gives an exhaustive description of the process in detail, the Kenesaw mills, by their new roller system, are enabled to produce a flour of greater percentage of patent flour, thereby enabling them to come in in price and quality with any mills in the United States. Dealers throughout the city and elsewhere who are interested in flour, are invited to compare with the Kenesaw mills company before buying. Peleers and dyers who have heretofore thought ordinary white flour indigestible and not good for tea, will find that our patent flour contains all the gluten, which is the nutritious part of the wheat, and consequently grraham bread and cracked wheat are no longer necessary. The roller patent flour has superseded other kinds wherever introduced.

## The Music of Mr. James'.

At the entrance to the residence of Mr. John James Thursday night by the Young Ladies' Mission Society of the Second Baptist church, a delightful musical programme was rendered. The singers were Mrs. Wade, Mr. Gus Long and Mr. Needham, and the organist, Mr. W. H. Williams and Miss Irene Farrar. The violin music by Mr. Alexander Schulitz and the cornet playing by Mr. Charles Wurm was much enjoyed.

## United States Circuit Court.

In the United States circuit court, Judge H. K. McCoy presiding, the following cases were disposed of: W. Arthur, illicit distilling; plea guilty, sentenced three months, \$200 and costs. Eric P. Baxter, illicit distilling, etc.; plea guilty; sentence three months, \$200 and costs. Eric the penitentiary, at Buffalo, was designated the place of confinement, where the sentence is for one year or more.

## Change of Schedule.

A new schedule will go into effect on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad to day. By reference to the advertising columns of the paper the full time-table will be found.

## ALMS &amp; DÖPKE, CINCINNATI.

The Great Dry Goods House of the West—A Penny to a Million. Plain and simple. It seems the largest and most successful mercantile enterprise of the country originate from the smallest beginnings, and are controlled in their incipency by men reared in comparative poverty. A consequence of this is that the man who goes into business, does not come from the ranks of wealth. The history of whom is far from being uninteresting. The firm have a large, fine five story building, corner Main and Court Streets, situated on a central and commanding site. Its exterior is of beauty, neatness and convenience. The stock of goods is immense, and, while the store is very commodious, the business has already outrun the capacity of the building, and has become necessary to use several large warehouses in the rear for the storage of goods. The house employs three hundred and sixty hands, and it is next to difficult to order any business, because the government of this immense establishment.

The ground or basement floor is the carpet and oilcloth department. There can be seen an unusually large and varied stock of Wilton carpets, Verviers, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three Ply and Ingraine. The stock of carpeting is the largest in the west. Oilcloths have to be seen in every room, and are of every variety. Veneer, etc. In answer to a question as to importation of carpets, Mr. Alms said: "We import but little carpeting, as we regard the Riegelow goods superior to any other." Mr. Alms & Döpke's stock of curtains, curtains and window treatments, and has a room for weaving carpet. We carry a large stock of these goods."

The first door to enter leads to the small trade, the depth of which is so attractive to the ladies, and the complete variety is the assortment of goods that the most fastidious can be suited. Here, for instance, can be found buttons from five cents per dozen to fifteen dollars; gold and silver buttons, etc. Try it but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura manufactured by Dr. C. Steiger & Sons.

## THE EXPOSITION AT CINCINNATI.

A Large Exhibit—Some of the Exhibitors—Messrs. DuBine & Co.—A Large Establishment.

The industrial exposition is attracting large numbers of people from this neighboring states, and this year it is expected that the number will be well repaid for the expenditure. While the merely beautiful and ornamental is still a leading feature, the fair has given a decidedly practical turn to affairs by embracing exhibits of machinery and the processes of manufacture.

Messrs. DuBine & Co. of this city, have a magnificent display of jewelry, water and silver plate, glassware, etc. These are taken largely from their own manufactory, corner Forsyth and Walnut. They occupy a large and handsome seven-story building, where can be seen the most complete collection of jewelry, silver plate, glassware, etc. They employ two hundred and fifty hands, and manufacture a class of goods second to none. A stroll through their manufactory is novel and interesting, and the visitor will be struck by the variety of articles produced. The gold and silver plate, the watch cases, from the smelting of the gold and silver to the polishing of the case, are shown in all their entirety. All gold from the cheapest silver plate to the most expensive gold plate is manufactured. The manufacturer is not confined to watch making, but embraces everything in the line of plain and ornamental jewelry. A number of articles are kept in stock, and the visitor will be struck by the variety of articles produced.

Messrs. DuBine & Co. have the most complete and best equipped manufacturing jewelry establishment in the west. They employ a very large number, and their sales aggregate millions of dollars annually. Their motto is to employ none but the best workmen, and the result is to have up a spleen reputation for the excellency of their products. The firm is considered the leaders in the field of jewelry, second to none.

The best class of people patronize the firm, for DuBine & Co. are to Cincinnati what Tiffany is to New York. No visitor comes to the queen city without calling at the shop of DuBine & Co.

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## CITY NEWS.

## THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Fabio Homes—The Record of the Course, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Jottings—Real Estate Operators—Improvements—Gossip of all Kinds.

Silver jewelry at Stilson's.

The city court will meet to-morrow.

Musicians do not sell well in Atlanta.

The base ball clubs are still practicing daily.

These new cabinet clocks at very low prices, at Stilson's.

The trains were all crowded yesterday and travel is heavy.

The city council will meet in regular session to-morrow night.

The police force will undergo a general inspection next week.

The fire department is contemplating a ball at an early date.

The political field is becoming hot and candidates are multiplying.

The Ponce de Leon horse car lines were well patronized yesterday.

Please examine our sale and rent lists—Leak & Lyle, 33 Marietta street. 719.

Quite a number of young Atlantians will go up to Gainesville this afternoon.

There was a brisk trotting race on the boulevard yesterday. Time 2:24 and 2:29.

Rice birds are abundant in the markets, and the restaurants present a fine bill of fare.

Yesterday Mr. J. J. Mullian erected a pretty monument over the grave of the late Captain Kidd.

There is to be a change in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad schedule.

The horse market was brisk yesterday. Mr. Redd has a fine lot of Kentucky combination horses on hand.

Call and see Stilson's immense stock of new goods.

The Kimball house is crowded with a select company and the arcades last night reminded one of legislative days.

A young gentleman who is engaged in business this city boards at Kirkwood and makes his daily trips on a bicycle.

An okra stalk nine feet nine inches has been handed in at this office by Mr. Darwin G. Jones, 240 East Harris street.

Judge Wright's son, who was accidentally wounded by a parlor rifle in the hands of his brother, was much better yesterday.

Hon. W. H. Reese, of Marshallville, will speak in this city, Tuesday night, on the political issues of the day. The place has not been decided upon.

Bargains in new hats and shoes. McCalla Bros., 3 Whitehall street.

1,000 of the best housekeepers in Atlanta will tell you that the Diamond Patent Flour is the best they ever saw. 705

Latest style silk and soft hats, medium and fine quality, at McCalla Bros., 3 Whitehall street. 705

Big stock of opera glasses at Stilson's.

Fashionable hats and hand-sewed shoes our specialty this week. McCalla Bros., 3 Whitehall street. 705

Remember your engagement to-morrow and buy a late style hat to wear. McCalla Bros., hats, 3 Whitehall street. 705

New goods received and arriving at Stilson's.

It will pay you to see our immense stock of clothing before making purchases. Eisman Bros., 35 Whitehall street.

sep16 d2t sat sun

Two Negroes from East Point Charged with Highway Robbery and Assault.

Yesterday by the Central passenger train an East Point official reached the city in charge of two negro men, against whom the charge of highway robbery and assault and battery was made. The negroes were captured while they are now confined. Early yesterday morning an old country darkey whose home is near East Point, was found beside the railroad road near that village in an unconscious condition, and was removed to a house near by, where medical aid was provided. When his senses returned the darkey, who gives his name as Albertus Franklin, said that during Friday night he was gone from East Point to his home which was gone from him. A couple of men who, after knocking him in the head, proceeded to empty his pockets of about twenty-four dollars in money.

After knocking the old man senseless his assailants carried him to the railroad track and placed his body across the rail with the hope that a passing train would hide their crime but a passer by discovered him before the train came along and saved his life by moving him.

The old man was badly beaten over the head and his wounds are considered exceedingly dangerous. From his story suspicion was aroused against a couple of darkies named Dodson and Hinds and their arrest was soon effected and at the preliminary trial which followed, evidence sufficient to warrant their commitment was adduced. They

were brought to Atlanta and lodged in Fulton county jail for safe keeping.

John G. Jones, the tailor, No. 7 Whithall street, is very busy. Gentlemen had better leave their orders for fall suits in time, and have them ready when cold weather comes in. He can show the best selected stock of piece goods in the city. 722.

We are at the old stand, 33 Marietta street, and will be pleased to find friends and partners there who have a large number of houses, lots and farms for sale, and will take pleasure in showing them at any time you wish to see them. Leak & Lyle, 33 Marietta street. 719.

New goods received and arriving at Stilson's.

Exchange your old piano for the famous Chickering Upright; these instruments having the metal action are superior to all others. They can be seen at the Smith American Organ Company's 27 Whitehall street. 693

Novelties in jewelry, clocks, bronzes at Stilson's.

Persons wanting very convenient and beautiful lots to build on would do well to call at my office for a plat of, and examine those high and beautiful grove lots at the end of the street car line in West End, to be sold at auction next Tuesday. Call for a plat. 659

G. W. ADAIR.

Mrs. W. D. MITCHELL.

No. 300 West Peters street, has a fresh supply of the Diamond Patent Flour to which she invites the attention of those wanting the best flour on this continent. 705

New Association.

Yesterday application was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court for a charter of the "Georgia Provident Association," which announces its object the encouragement of economy among its members.

Church Convention.

About the first of November a general convention of the Church of Christ in Georgia will be held with the church in Atlanta. The convention will continue three days. Elder Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati, is expected to be here on the occasion.

The City Court.

The city court met yesterday and tried Tom Hill and Charlie Briddle, charged with stealing \$285 in money and \$1,500 worth of notes from Mr. J. H. Lovejoy. Hill was acquitted and Briddle was convicted. Sentence has been suspended.

Peculiar Disease.

Yesterday a Constitution reporter asked five physicians if there was any such disease as "walking typhoid fever," a form of the disease which gradually weakens the constitution without preventing daily business until death suddenly ensues. The first physician who was approached replied:

"I can hardly say that there is. There is no such disease treated in the books. I remember, however, that when I was attending a course of lectures in New Orleans a woman in the hospital died of a disease that could not be defined by the outward symptoms. In fact, she had no symptoms of disease excepting a slight fever. On examination we found every symptom of typhoid fever, especially the peculiar condition of the bowels resulting from typhoid fever. That I suppose was a case of what you call 'walking typhoid fever.'"

Three other physicians knew nothing of the disease. The fifth, one of the most progressive members of the medical fraternity, replied to a question as follows:

"There is a disease commonly called 'walking typhoid fever,' but it is rare in this part of the country. In fact, we have very little real typhoid fever in this section. The disease to which you allude makes a man sick, for sure, that works. He is bad, but is not sick enough to go to bed. Death does not often occur. When it does, it is generally after the patient has been in bed a day or so toward the end."

Grand Excursion to Cincinnati via the Cincinnati & Short Line Sept. 18, 1882.

Remember this excursion leaves Atlanta at 7 a.m. Thursday, the 21st, via Nashville and Louisville, the Cincinnati Short Line only. The Kentucky "exposition" is in full blast at Louisville, and everybody will be allowed to stop over. Remember the grand view of Lookout and Cumberland mountains and the beautiful capitol building of Tennessee at Nashville. Parties wishing to go should write to Colonel Albert B. Wren, general agent, Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, Atlanta, Georgia.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.

Bishop Gross to Present the Claims of the Sisters Hospital on Monday Night.

The Sisters' hospital is working bravely onward toward the accomplishment of its charitable mission, and is meeting with great encouragement as well as doing a good work. Efforts have been on foot for some time to raise a sufficient amount for a task which, it is believed, might be exhausted. The bishop of Savannah will be in the city on Monday night, a meeting has been called for Monday night, in the basement hall of the Catholic church, on which occasion the bishop will present the claims of the hospital, and explain the work which it has been doing.

All citizens, irrespective of creed, who feel an interest in the alleviation of human suffering, are invited to be present, to show their sympathy with this work.

Supreme Court of Georgia. ATLANTA, Ga. September 16, 1882.

List of cases showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Osborn circuit..... 7 Cherokee circuit..... 16

Augusta circuit..... 11 Southwest circuit..... 18

Patauga circuit..... 18 Middle circuit..... 8

Southwest circuit..... 18 Ocmulgee circuit..... 16

Macon circuit..... 24 Eastern circuit..... 26

Flint circuit..... 27 Northeastern circuit..... 6

Coveta circuit..... 2 Atlanta circuit..... 28

Western circuit.....

No. 4. Johnson et al vs. Dobbs. Money rule, from Jackson. Argued, W. J. Pike; S. B. Tilman; W. C. Howard; W. J. Heyward, for plaintiff in error. A. J. Cobb, for defendant.

No. 5. Henley & Smith vs. Eppes. Claim from Clarke. Argued, A. J. Cobb, for plaintiff in error. R. B. Russell, by brief, for defendant.

No. 6. Johnson et al vs. State. Assault with intent to murder, from Clarke. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Wright.

No. 7. Stevenson vs. State. Murder, from Gwinnett. Argued, F. F. Julian; S. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error. A. L. Mitchell, solicitor general; Clifford Anderson, attorney general, for the state, Hall, for the state.

No. 8. Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad vs. Horn. Argued, A. T. MacLain, Jr.; S. T. Kingsberry, for plaintiff in error. W. M. Hammond; Hoke Smith, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Two Negroes from East Point Charged with Highway Robbery and Assault.

Yesterday by the Central passenger train an East Point official reached the city in charge of two negro men, against whom the charge of highway robbery and assault and battery was made. The negroes were captured while they are now confined. Early yesterday morning an old country darkey whose home is near East Point, was found beside the railroad road near that village in an unconscious condition, and was removed to a house near by, where medical aid was provided. When his senses returned the darkey, who gives his name as Albertus Franklin, said that during Friday night he was gone from East Point to his home which was gone from him. A couple of men who, after knocking him in the head, proceeded to empty his pockets of about twenty-four dollars in money.

After knocking the old man senseless his assailants carried him to the railroad track and placed his body across the rail with the hope that a passing train would hide their crime but a passer by discovered him before the train came along and saved his life by moving him.

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The old man was badly beaten over the head and his wounds are considered exceedingly dangerous. From his story suspicion was aroused against a couple of darkies named Dodson and Hinds and their arrest was soon effected and at the preliminary trial which followed, evidence sufficient to warrant their commitment was adduced. They

were brought to Atlanta and lodged in Fulton county jail for safe keeping.

John G. Jones, the tailor, No. 7 Whithall street, is very busy. Gentlemen had better leave their orders for fall suits in time, and have them ready when cold weather comes in. He can show the best selected stock of piece goods in the city. 722.

We are at the old stand, 33 Marietta street, and will be pleased to find friends and partners there who have a large number of houses, lots and farms for sale, and will take pleasure in showing them at any time you wish to see them. Leak & Lyle, 33 Marietta street. 719.

New goods received and arriving at Stilson's.

It will pay you to see our immense stock of clothing before making purchases. Eisman Bros., 35 Whitehall street.

sep16 d2t sat sun

Two Negroes from East Point Charged with Highway Robbery and Assault.

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